

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1831.)

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September 9 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 74 2 p.m. 85  
Humidity " 88 " 56

September 9 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 87  
Humidity " 66 " 46

WEATHER FORECAST  
FINE  
Barometer 29.71

3016 一九一五年九月九日

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1915.

四月九日九月九日香港  
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
636 PER ANNUM

## TO-DAYS LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### RUSSIANS' DETERMINED ATTITUDE.

### THE SULTAN TELLS GERMANY SOME UNPLEASANT TRUTHS.

Allies Bomb German Aviation Sheds.

### THE CABINET AND CONSCRIPTION.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

### THE RUSSIANS.

### THE TSAR'S RESCRIPT.

September 8, 3.15 p.m.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd the Tsar in a rescript to the Grand Duke, says: "At the beginning of the war I was unavoidably prevented from following the inclination of my soul to put myself at the head of the army and navy, hence I entrusted you with the chief command. You, under the eyes of the whole of Russia, have proved steadfast, your bravery inspiring the profound confidence and good wishes of all. My duty to my country, entrusted to me by God, impels me to-day, when the enemy has penetrated the interior of my empire, to take supreme command, share the fatigues of war, and safeguard Russian soil. The ways of Providence are inscrutable, but my duty and desire determine me in my resolution for the good of the State. The invasion by the enemy, which necessitates the greatest possible concentration of the civil and military authorities as well as the unification of the command of the field, has turned my attention from the southern front where I recognise the necessity for your assistance and counsels."

### GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS' NEW APPOINTMENT.

September 8, 2.40 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Tsar has appointed the Grand Duke Nicholas to be Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus. He expresses his profound gratitude for the Grand Duke's services during the war and hitherto.

### RUSSIANS ORDERED TO RETIRE TO FRESH POSITIONS.

September 8, 2.00 p.m.  
A Petrograd communiqué mentions brilliant actions by Russian cavalry, who, in a series of dashing charges, drove back the enemy in the region of the Kovel-Sarny railway, where they captured a hundred and forty prisoners.  
Further south, as a result of the pressure of numerically superior enemy forces, the Russians have been ordered to retire to fresh positions eastward of the Styx.

### TSAR IN COMMAND OF NAVY AND ARMY.

September 8, 2.05 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Tsar has issued an army order in which he stated that he is taking over supreme command of the navy and army and calling on the troops with faith in final victory to defend their country to the last.  
The Grand Duke Nicholas, signing himself Aide-de-Camp and General, thanks the troops for their heroism during the year of war and expresses his conviction that the Tsar will lead them to fresh exploits and victory.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### THE BRITISH CABINET.

#### IMPORTANT BUSINESS TO BE DISCUSSED.

September 8, 2.50 p.m.  
The Cabinet to-day, whose meeting will probably be the last one before the re-assembling of Parliament on Tuesday, it is understood, receives the report of the committee which is considering measures for maintaining the strength of the army. Other important business is likely to be, financial questions in connection with the forthcoming budget.

### PRINCE HOHENLOHE AND THE SULTAN.

#### A STRING OF COMPLAINTS AND REPROACHES.

September 8, 2.00 p.m.  
Particulars of Prince Hohenlohe's first audience with the Sultan on August 10, received in Mitylene, via Salonika, show that the Plenipotentiary had to listen to a string of complaints and reproaches, from the Sultan, taxing Germany with indifference to the fate of the Ottoman Empire which had been abandoned by its Allies. Without munitions or money it was sustaining, single-handed, desperate and unequal struggles in the Caucasus and the Dardanelles, whereas the Kaiser had promised to aid Turkey.

It is stated that Prince Hohenlohe was completely taken aback at the Sultan's outspokenness. He replied that German action in the Balkans had been delayed because the Central Powers had to devote their main strength to the Eastern front.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### GREAT BATTLE IN POLAND.

September 8, 5.00 p.m.  
Volkovysk, forty-five miles south-east of Grodno, is approximately the centre of a great battle, which appears to have begun in Central Poland on a front of a hundred miles between the rivers Niemen and Pripyat. A Berlin communiqué admits that the Russians are stubbornly resisting on a thirty miles front between Skidel and Volkovysk, while a Petrograd communiqué says that the enemy during Sunday and Monday continued to develop his operations east and south-east of Grodno. The Russian rearguards on Monday morning were engaged in a particularly fierce action near Volkovysk and southwards, on the whole front, as far as the Ruzhany-Slonim road. The communiqué adds, the Russians as the result of a series of fights continue to hold the enemy's offensive somewhat eastward of the Kholm-Dragonchine line.

### AIR-RAID ON UNFORTIFIED TOWN.

September 7, 5.00 p.m.  
German aeroplanes have twice attacked Gerardmar in the Vosges; only two people being killed.

### FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

### AIR SQUADRON RETALIATES.

September 8, 1.20 a.m.  
A Paris communiqué states:—Our artillery in the Nieuport region co-operated with the British fleet in bombarding the German coast batteries at Westende. There was a violent cannonade north and south of Arras, our batteries at several points gravely damaged the enemy works. The artillery duel was continued with undiminished activity in the Champagne region and there were some artillery actions in Aragonne, Woervre and Lorraine in which we maintained our advantage. As reprisals for the bombardment of the open towns of Saint Die and Gerardmar a French air squadron bombed the station and military establishments at Fribourg, causing fire. They also bombed the stations at Sarrebourg, Lons, Faverger, Warnerville and Tergnier. A French airship also bombed the railways round Peronne.

### THE BOMBARDMENT; GERMANS ANXIOUS.

September 7, 5.00 p.m.  
According to Reuter's correspondent in Paris the Germans are showing anxiety as to the inward meaning of the French continuous bombardment during the past fortnight. A communiqué says that the Germans opened a violent counter-bombardment along the line from Arras to Soissons, which was accompanied by some grenade fighting. The French batteries, however, replied effectively. Both German and French guns were very active in the Champagne and Vosges.

## WAR TELEGRAMS.

### PRASE FROM THE ENEMY.

September 7, 7.10 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that educated Germans are beginning to appreciate the work of the British navy, and are also giving grudging praise to the bravery displayed in Gallipoli.

The newspapers, usually full of violent abuse of Great Britain, dwell on the gigantic task of forcing the Dardanelles, and say the reckless courage of the British and the Indians must command the admiration of their enemies.

### M. PICHON'S GLOWING TRIBUTE.

September 7, 7.10 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris sends the following:—"I am writing aboard a British warship which has been reported sunk, according to German communiques," says M. Pichon, in a letter to the Press, "and around us is a most marvellous fleet, ready at any moment to prove the renown of the British which is undimmed. The fleet is incomparable in construction, armament and men. The sight of Lord Kitchener's army filled me with admiration."

He concludes by saying that Great Britain's splendid spirit, which is equally evident in France, leaves us satisfied as to the future.

### BRIDGE WRECKING ATTEMPT FOILED.

September 7, 7.10 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Peking states that German agents in China re-attempted to destroy a bridge on the Siberian line. Fortunately, the Russians secured the bombs before they exploded.

### THE VALIANT RUSSIAN HEROES.

September 7, 9.40 p.m.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd King George desires that his sympathy with and admiration for the valiant Russian heroes shall be made known to every man in the Russian army.

### ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION AT CAIRO.

September 7, 9.40 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Cairo states that the Minister Fathy Pasha, was stabbed in three places at the railway station. He drew a revolver and fired at, but missed his native assailant, whom the crowd seized.

The reason for the outrage is unknown. The assailant is an employee of the Finance Minister.

### GERMAN RAID ON THE EAST COAST.

September 8, 2.40 a.m.  
The Press Bureau reports that hostile aircraft visited the eastern counties last night and dropped bombs.

There were some fires and casualties but the particulars are not as yet available.

### THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

September 7, 9.40 p.m.  
The increases compared with the first month of the war are:—  
Imports ..... £27,163,988  
Exports ..... £8,227,584

Compared with 1913 there is an increase of 13½ millions in imports and a decrease of 11½ millions in exports.

### GERMAN CAMPAIGN AGAINST SERVIA.

September 7, 9.40 p.m.  
Reuter learns that a telegram from Nish confirms the great Austro-German activity on the Servian frontier preparatory to a new offensive, but the Servian army is quite ready. Already there have been small encounters in which the Servians have been invariably successful.

### THE TSAR TAKES COMMAND.

September 7, 5.15 p.m.  
A message from Paris announces that the Tsar telegraphed to President Poincaré as follows:—"On putting myself to-day at the head of our most valiant armies I am most anxious to address to you, my sincerest wishes for the greatness of France and the victory of her glorious army."

President Poincaré replied:—"I know that your Majesty in taking command of your heroic army yourself intends to carry on energetically, to final victory, the war which was forced on the Allies."

### TELEGRAMS.

#### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

##### CONDENSED.

Prince Hohenlohe was completely taken aback by the Sultan's out-spokenness.

There have been violent artillery actions on almost every sector on the Western front.

The Grand Duke Nicholas has been appointed Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus.

The *Daily News* says that the Cabinet will probably reject the compulsory service recommendation.

As an example of Germany's vast losses in Russia, the German Guards Corps alone lost 580 officers and 23,692 men.

The *Times* says that the American Consul has been officially informed that a native of New Jersey was lost in the Hebrides.

The Sultan taxed Germany with indifference to the fate of the Ottoman Empire which he said had been abandoned by her Allies.

The American Ambassador to England, has sent a preliminary report of the sinking of the *Hesperion*, to the Washington State Department.

The Tsar has sent a rescript to the Grand Duke Nicholas in which he states that he has put himself at the head of the army and navy.

Prince Hohenlohe said that German action in the Balkans has been delayed because the Central Power had to devote their main strength to the Eastern front.

As a result of the pressure of numerically superior enemy forces the Russians have been ordered to retire to fresh positions eastward of the Styx.

Particulars of Prince Hohenlohe's first audience with the Sultan on August 10 shows that he had to listen to a string of complaints and reproaches.

French, co-operating with British naval aviators, attacked aviation sheds at Ostend, another air squadron bombed the hangars at Saint Modard and the railway station at Dieuze.

A Cabinet committee recommends recruiting by public appeal, district by district, and if the quota required by the decree is not forthcoming men should be taken compulsorily.

The American Ambassador refutes the German statement that the *Hesperion* was armed, and says that it could not, under any circumstances, be considered a ship able to take the offensive against a submarine.

A communiqué mentions brilliant actions by Russian cavalry, who, in a series of dashing charges, drove back the enemy in the region of the Kovel-Sarny railway, where they captured a hundred and forty prisoners.

### DON'T FORGET.

#### TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

#### TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Hongkong Jockey Club Meeting—5.15 p.m.

Saturday September 11.  
Forth Gymkhana Meeting—3.30 p.m.

Monday September 13.  
Meeting R.H.K. Yacht Club—5.30 p.m.  
Organ Recital—St. John's Cathedral—5.30 p.m.

Friday, September 17.  
Douglas Steamship Co. meeting—noon.

Saturday, September 18.  
H.K. Police Reserve—Promenade Concert; Public Garden—9 p.m.

## NOTICES

## UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910.

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MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

## LESSONS IN CHIN &amp; E

## THE LONDON DIRECTORY

(Published Annually)

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor, Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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## MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.

Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The fees per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve to the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

香港并真音事聞要探大正論言宗根本

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## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1915.

## THE WORKING MAN AND CONSCRIPTION.

The Trade Union Congress has this year an interest for the general public which it has certainly never had before, and is unlikely to have again. The necessary scrappiness of telegraphic information on such a subject as a big meeting, at which many long speeches are made, leaves us rather barren of definite information; but it is clear that, however high foolish class prejudices may have been allowed to run at the Congress, the real heart of the delegates was in the right place as regards genuine patriotism. It matters little to us out here that Mr. Somebody-or-Other, Labour Member for So-and-So, improved the occasion to abuse the luckless employers; if that kind of thing puts him and his friends on better terms with themselves, by all means let them work off their extra supply of energy in that manner. What does concern us is that the leaders whom the men have appointed realise the need for the continuance of the war and the crushing of German militarism. Having recognised this, they will naturally let nothing—absolutely nothing, not even coal disputes—stand in the way of their brethren's winning a speedy victory.

It happens that one of the resolutions passed at the meeting is of Empire-wide interest, for it touches a question that is in no sense one of class, of labour or of political creed: the all-engrossing one of conscription. The representatives of no less than three million men have now said, publicly and formally, that they object to compulsory military service. That the men are working men has nothing whatever to do with the case; the point is that a number of Britons, most, if not all of them, with a right to vote, have signified their attitude towards the question which is exercising the minds of people all over the Empire at this moment. If a ballot were taken throughout Great Britain and Ireland, many more millions would doubtless be added to the already recorded three; and probably not a million votes would be cast in favour of the much-discussed measure. Before the Government attempts to take definite steps towards compulsory service, then, let it not be well to institute such a ballot forthwith, and so avoid much subsequent waste of time.

Of the thousands or rather millions, of men who have volunteered for active service during the past year, at least half are of the working class; thus that class can no more be accused of slacking and shirking than any other. Indeed shirking never was a question of class. Every social grade in Britain is represented on the Franco-Belgian battle front at the present moment; from the Prince of Wales to the ex-errand boy: a sure sign that Britain is, as she was a thousand years ago, a nation of fighting men. While she remains this will never be any need to talk of conscription; and when she ceases to be this, all the conscription in the world will not save her from going under. The pressed man is no good to himself or anyone else. It by some means the shirker can be made ashamed of his shirking, and thereby cured, well and good; but acts of Parliament will not do this. What they will do, and should be made to do, is to put the public disgrace of disenfranchisement on every man who objects, at a time like this, to serve his country in the manner in which he can be of most use to her.

## Hongkong Scottish Women's Benevolence.

We admire the enterprise and generosity of the Scottish women of the Colony in seeking to raise money to endow two or more beds in French and Servian hospitals, and we most heartily wish them success. This success will probably come along, for, as a rule, whatever the Scots undertake they carry out. Hongkong has been very generous during the past year but there are lots of money in the Colony still, and the war sufferers may as well benefit by some of it. From the list which we published yesterday it is evident that subscriptions have not been slow in coming in and that there is every hope of raising a goodly sum. If we wanted a further proof (and we do not) that the foolish and libellous fables as to Scottish "closeness" are without foundation, we could find them often enough in this Colony, and in other parts of the Far East as well. Usually the mean Scoteman is like the stupid Irishman—a myth dear to the hearts of cheap joke-makers, and rarely met with off the stage. Silly remarks about his meanness, however, afford the Scot a desit of material for mirth—even though traditionally he is as barren of humour as of generosity!

## Prevention of Flood.

In another column we deal with a very practical proposal which is being set on foot by certain of the Chinese for guarding against future floods in the Kwangtung Province; and, as it is a matter which concerns the interests of many Europeans out here, we hope to learn later that the scheme will have their active support. We have pointed out many times that the floods never need have been so serious if the Cantonese had established an efficient forestry department. So far as we can gather, it has seldom entered the heads of the native authorities to plant trees systematically or to guard against the ruthless felling of other trees. If, as we have said before, the river banks had, years ago, been planted at regular intervals, the floods of these days would be next to an impossibility, for, between absorption by the trees themselves and the gradual rising of the ground about the roots, the water would but rarely be able to reach within a considerable distance of the land level.

## An Excellent Plan.

Trees, unfortunately, do not spring up in a day, and any measures taken for the keeping back of the water must necessarily be slow and gradual ones. The main point is that nothing in the way of damming etc. can be thought of until money is raised; and, as will be seen from our report, the promoters of this scheme for checking the floods do not despair of being able to obtain it. In England, in fact in all civilised countries, the citizen has to make himself responsible for his own comfort and well-being to a greater or less extent. The house-owner is required to contribute so much towards the upkeep of the road in front of his property; the ordinary man in the street has to pay for lighting, for police protection etc., and rightly. And why should not the property-owners on the banks of the Canton River pay the expenses of holding back floods which devastate their lands and drown themselves or their tenants? A reasonable tax on each of the thousands of persons whose property is in the neighbourhood of the river would provide a regular income for conservancy work, and, in a few years, there would be no more floods to dread. The wonder is that the Chinese can have been so short-sighted—considering their characteristic prudence in so many directions—as not to have arranged for all this years ago.

## LANGKAT OUTPUT.

|                    |         |          |
|--------------------|---------|----------|
| September 1        | ... ... | Tons 211 |
| 2                  | ... ... | 214      |
| 3                  | ... ... | 203      |
| 4                  | ... ... | 208      |
| 5                  | ... ... | 195      |
| 6                  | ... ... | 203      |
| 7                  | ... ... | 201      |
| 8                  | ... ... | 199      |
| Total to 8th inst. |         | 1634     |
| Daily average      |         | 204.50   |

## DAY BY DAY.

WHO EVER KNEW TRUTH PUT TO THE WORSE IN A FREE AND OPEN ENCOUNTER?—Million.

The Weather. Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 70; sunshine. At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 75; sunshine.

Count the Columns. Yesterday the Telegraph published 31 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 33 published.

The Mails. French Mail—Due per s.s. Paul Lout to-day. Siberian Mails—Due per s.s. Yingkow to-morrow. Siberian Mails—Closed this afternoon per s.s. Sinkiang at 3 p.m. English Mail—Closes per s.s. Sardinia to-morrow at 11 p.m.

Share Market News—Opening Official Quotations. Douglas—\$80, buyers. Combined—\$149 b. Indo—Deferred—92 b. Chinas—Preferred—57 b. Star Ferries—\$36, sales and buyers.

Troncos 31/8, buyers. Ural Caspiane—40/8 sellers. Shanghai—Lands—\$104, buyers. Green Islands—\$8, buyers. Electric—\$43, buyers. Ropes—\$27, buyers. Steam Laundry—\$3.20 buyers.

Union Waterboats—\$10, buyers. China Sugars—\$127, buyers. Luzons—\$38, buyers.

The Dollar. The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9 9/16d.

To-day's Anniversary.

To-day is the 45th anniversary of the surrender of Lao to the Germans.

Chartered Bank of India. The Directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China have declared an Interim Dividend for the past half year at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum of Income Tax.

Chinese Woman Admitted to Hospital.

Suffering from injuries to her head, caused by falling in the foundation of a house, under the course of construction, a Chinese woman has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital.

Armed Robbery.

An armed robbery took place at a shop in San Hui village in the Tio Shan district, on the 7th inst. Four men armed with revolvers, entered the shop and stole money and clothing to the value of \$87. On leaving they took five men from various other shops, and held them for ransom.

Chinese Contractor Stabbed. A Chinese contractor, named Sui Un, who is living at No. 8, St. Francis Street, has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from two wounds in the abdomen. The wounds, it is alleged, were inflicted by two men, who ran past him while walking in the vicinity of St. Francis Street and Queen's Road East.

The Withdrawal of the War Zone in Shantung.

The Government has wired to the Chiangchun and Governor of Shantung to the effect that by agreement with the Japanese Government, the war zone of Kiaochou-Laichou-Lungkou will be formally abolished on September 10, and that after the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Lungkou to Kaomi, and the dismantlement of the Japanese military telegraphs and posts, the Chiangchun and Governor are ordered to make preparations to restore the districts to their former status quo and preserve order without delay.

The late Mr. N. M. Wadia Charitable Fund, Bombay \$10,000.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Victoria, B.C. \$215.00.

For Netherlands Consulate, account Malay daily newspaper, "Sinar Sumatra" Netherlands India \$100.00.

Wing Lok Hong, Honolulu \$250.00.

Compradore staff of e., "Tjilawang" \$44.50.

Ming To Girls School 50.00.

Hou Ying School 5.00.

Already a sum acknowledged \$517,857.85.

Total \$520,923.35.

## ANOTHER MOTOR AMBULANCE.

## A GIFT FROM A CHINESE GENTLEMAN.

## EQUIPMENT TO BE SUBSCRIBED BY CHINESE.

We understand that on hearing of the very fine effort being made by the ladies of Hongkong to provide a motor ambulance, a suggestion was made to the Hon. Mr. Liu Chu-pak that the Chinese might do likewise. Trade not being of the best just now, the Hon. Mr. Liu Chu-pak decided, we are informed, personally to present one, the Chinese of the Colony promising to provide the equipment by subscription.

The ambulance to be provided will cost about £100, and the amount of the subscription for the equipment cannot be ascertained at the moment as it has not been completed.

## NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

## The Failure of the Proposed Sino-Japanese Bank.

Peking, Aug. 29. According to semi-official advice from Tokio, the formation of the proposed Sino-Japanese Bank will probably be temporarily shelved for the following reasons:

The reduction of the capital from fifty million dollars to twenty million dollars by the Japanese Government.

The separation of Manchuria and Mongolia from the activities of the proposed bank.

The establishment of a separate Manchuria-Mongolia Bank for the exploitation of these two Provinces by Japan.

The Japanese merchants and others desire that the capital of the proposed Sino-Japanese Bank should be fifty million dollars to be equally subscribed by the Japanese and the Government and their respective peoples.

The sphere of activity of the proposed bank should be the whole of China including Manchuria and Mongolia.

The proposed bank should be a special Sino-Japanese banking corporation with its head office in Peking for the development of the financial resources of China and Japan so as to pave the way for a future economical alliance of the two powers.

The majority of the Chinese papers do not favour the establishment of the so-called Sino-Japanese Bank, whose promoters and supporters are imbued with political ambitions in China, and not merely for commercial purposes. The failure of the scheme is rather viewed with favour among the Chinese, especially as the proposed Sino-American Bank which is organised by pure Chinese and American business people, with the sole object of developing the Chinese commercial enterprises and natural resources, will make its appearance in the not distant future.

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Already a sum acknowledged \$517,857.85.

Total \$520,923.35.

## NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

## RUSSIANS AND THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

## Getting Busy on the Western Front.

The Germans are showing themselves less and less happy at the turn which events have awoke to take. It is commonly understood that the persistent and habitual liar ends by believing his own lies. The Germans have been so long accustomed to their cheerful practice of mendacity that they came, in the long run, to think that the tales of victory which they were telling to their sympathisers were true as Gospel. But something or other seems to have happened to shake them up a little; and now instead of sick three-fourths of the British fleet, as they were doing not so many months ago, they are usefully owning that our sailors are hard nuts to crack and that Kitchener's contemptible little army is possessed of that hitherto unheard of quality in Britain: recklessness. Unfortunately their good resolutions as to truth and other virtues have come too late. They should have made them before.

The French artillery and aeroplanes have contributed not a little towards bringing them to this humble frame of mind. And they have such a lot to learn, even yet. They are at present "abowing anxiety over the inward meaning of the French bombardment." Is the meaning so inward?

We should have thought that it stood out palpably on the surface of things; but we are not going to wrangle over names. If the Germans can't guess what the French are after, they had better bide a while and allow matters to unfold themselves.

The Tsar and his Forces.

There is a happy combination of mediævalism and democracy up-to-date about the Tsar's keenness to take over the command of his forces. Many things that His Majesty has done during this war have lain in the direction of establishing, or rather of restoring, simplicity of relationship between ruler and ruled. He is to be congratulated on the fact that he is commanding what his ancestors only dreamed of ever being able to command: a united Russia; but Russia, that has, a thousand times over, turned the Kaiser's "crippled dom" i.e. inside out. Just now interest centres in her proceedings on a front east and south-east of Grodno, but is there no possibility that these may be time-gaining manœuvres on our ally's part?

She still has a feeling that she is not keeping a powerful army down in the Caucasus just for the sake of harrying a few wild tribes led by Germans, and that some startling developments in Asia Minor may yet be looked for.

Turk and Prussian.</

## COMPANY MEETING.

Kinta Association, Ltd.

The annual meeting of this Company was held on September 1, in Messrs F. W. Barker & Co.'s board-room, at Singapore, the Hon. Mr. W. W. Cook presiding. There were also present Messrs W. Lowther Kemp, W. H. McGregor and J. H. McNaughton.

The minutes were confirmed.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report and accounts said:—

I shall with your approval, if that is granted as customary, take as read the accounts and report as published.

In the account before you I would call your attention to the fact that the directors have after due deliberation decided to drop the rate of depreciation to 10 per cent. upon plant and machinery and to debit this amount to Profit and Loss Account instead of Mining Account. The rate of depreciation is in itself sufficiently sound but we desired to show up the Mining Account at its true worth, as in the future, if shareholders concur, it may be to their advantage to disburse the earnings in Mining Account without creating a cash reserve against depreciation. On this suggested policy the Board would be glad of an expression of opinion from shareholders, either by those at this meeting, or by absentees, before next year's Accounts have to be dealt with. The other item of importance is the heavy amount to the debit of Profit and Loss Account on account of Interest viz.—\$14,412 18. The debts upon which this was payable are still at the present time the crux of the situation, and upon the liquidation of these depends to a re-creation of this company into the list of dividend payers.

Our profits on Mining Account for four months of the current year, i.e., 1st April to 31st July, 1915, amount to \$20,013 57. From this has to be deducted Interest \$4,015 57 and General Expenses \$384 42—\$4,889 99, which have been duly paid and the balance to the good viz.—\$15,113 58 is still chargeable with its proportion of Directors' and Auditors' fees and depreciation.

These profits have been earned upon the following outputs:—

|       |        |        |        |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Out.  | Loc.   | Chebok | Total  |
| puta  | bong   | M.     |        |
| April | 190.20 | 50.40  | 240.60 |
| May   | 165    | 35     | 200    |
| June  | 181.66 | 48     | 229.66 |
| July  | 133.75 | 52     | 185.75 |

The "lombong" outputs may be considered reasonably satisfactory, as a considerable amount of development work has had to be done, the reward of which I hope may be reaped in steady returns of fully 200 pikule per mensem from now onwards. The returns from Chebok Mas are disappointing though these will pay their way and a bit to the good. We have not been able to get two monitors to work on this section and the ground is not proving so rich as prospects indicated. The diversion of more water to this section instead of employing it in the lombong would not be advisable just now as there is no assurance that results would be any better than in the "lombong" and there is trouble with the dumping ground, which it will be difficult to overcome until the Government and other land owners in the vicinity complete a scheme now on the tapai (in which we should have to participate at some cost to ourselves) for the satisfactory disposition of tailings. I expect the Chebok Mas output to be maintained in the vicinity of pikule 50 per mensem, unless the tailings difficulty stops work.

I visited the mine during this month and found things progressing favourably upon the present lines. There is plenty of water just now and the management of the mine by Mr. Brooks' bank is entirely satisfactory. Our Manager is fully alive to the absolute necessity of keeping working costs at the lowest possible mark. The mine is being worked for about \$6,500 per mensem and the yield may be put at \$10,000 per mensem.

Unfortunately our biggest tributary has struck limestone bottom in his workings on the "lombong" and has had to give up work, as it is impossible to allow him to work other areas which might be dealt with more profitably by ourselves. This elimination of royalty is unsatisfactory at the present

## SERIOUS CHARGE.

Bad Character Leaves Colony without Pass.

At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, an Indian named Natha Singh, was charged with leaving the Colony without the regulation permit.

Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse (Deputy Superintendent of Police) prosecuted and explained to the Bench the nature of the charge.

Defendant said he went to Canton on August 4, but he did not know he had to have a pass.

Mr. Wodehouse said that on August 4, the defendant was a watchman at the south face tunnel, employed by the railway. He took a motor car to Taipo and from there got to Canton by walking over the frontier into Chinese territory. Previous to the Ordinance the defendant had assisted a man to escape from the Colony so he must have known that a pass was now necessary.

Defendant said he took the train from Taipo to Canton.

Mr. Wodehouse asked for the maximum penalty saying it was the first case in which they could get hold of the man himself. In the opinion of the police the defendant was a man of bad character. A sentence of six months' imprisonment with hard labour was passed.

junction, but it is reasonable to hope that the returns are merely deferred. Against this unsatisfactory feature is the fact that the monitor cutting in a N. E. direction is within a short distance of the best bores of the property, No. 26. The Manager hopes to be through to this within two months. It is a 5 catty to the yard bore from surface to 60 feet and may be taken to represent at least 800 cubic feet per catty.

Monday, September 13.—Indian Recruits under Sergeant-Major for Rifle Exercises. Indian Platoon under own Commander.

Tuesday, September 14.—All Chinese Recruits for Rifle Exercises under Chief Inspector.

So far as possible, all fixtures, such as Lectures, Practices, etc., should be cancelled in favour of any Combined Parade. The 8.50 p.m. Patrol men, although exempt, should also endeavour to attend.

Patrols.

Friday, September 10.—5.50 p.m. One N. C. Officer and seven P. Cs. to be detailed by Inspector D'Almada.

8.50 p.m. One N. C. Officer and seven P. Cs. to be detailed by Acting-Inspector J. M. Wong. The Chief Inspector will visit.

Saturday, September 11.—5.50 p.m. Crown-Sergeant Langley and seven P. Cs. to be detailed by Crown-Sergeant Sir-der Khan.

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Patrol men unable to attend are made strictly responsible for providing substitute and for advising the D. S. P. thereof.

Joined.

The following have joined:—F. Gonzales, F. B. P. Silva and W. A. Hyder.

Police Reserve Ambulance.

Until further orders, Dr. Thomas will lecture at the Magistracy every Monday at 5.30 p.m. Only those who have joined or have transferred to the Ambulance Corps will attend. Absence without leave from these lectures must be immediately reported to Acting-Inspector J. M. Wong.

Uniform Regulations.

On all parades and duties when in uniform, Inspectors and Acting Inspectors will carry walking sticks.

Footwear: The British Company will wear white boots on parades. Other Companies will wear either white or black boots.

At the discretion of the O. C. Companies, who must issue orders accordingly, and not leave it to the decision of the individual.

Discipline.

A number of men were absent without leave from the Parade of the British and Portuguese Companies on Wednesday, September 8. The names of the absentees are to be immediately furnished by Platoon Commanders to the D. S. P.

I give judgment for defendant.

Mr. Shenton applied for costs.

Mr. Gardner:—I object to costs. I would ask your Lordship not to allow costs. I think this is a case where your Lordship should exercise your discretion and that discretion should be used in favour of the plaintiff.

His Lordship:—I don't see any reason for departing from the usual course that the costs should follow the event. I desire to express no opinion as to the conduct of the European constables; I have merely to decide the law as I find it, but whether

as a matter of humour between this man and themselves they may wish to make good their debt, is a matter for themselves. As far as

passed.

Mr. McGregor was re-elected a

director and Messrs. Derrick and Co. auditors.

The meeting then closed.

## THE MONEY LENDING CASE.

## The Legal View.

This morning in the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, sitting in Summary Jurisdiction, gave judgment in the case in which Surain Singh, a money-lender, sued a European constable to recover the sum of \$174 being money lent by the plaintiff to the defendant, and \$24 interest from December 24, 1914, at the rate of two per cent. per month.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Locker, Deacon and Harston appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship's judgment was as follows:—

I am satisfied of the following facts:—That the loan in respect of which the promissory note was given was negotiated at the Indian Sergeant's quarters, and not, as alleged by the plaintiff, at 8 McGregor Street, his registered address.

Further that the loan was carried out by Indian Police Sergeant 46, acting as the agent of the plaintiff, although such agency was not disclosed to the defendant; and I see no reason for disbelieving the defendant's statement, that when he signed the promissory note he believed, at that time, that the loan was between himself and the Indian Police Sergeant.

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Mr. McGregor was re-elected a

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## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## FISH

WE HAVE RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT  
OF SELECTED

## FILLET HADDOCKS

AND

## KIPPERS.

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Parades.

(Central Police Station 8 p.m.)

Friday, September 10.—All

rank, in uniform, with helmets.

Fall in at 5.50 p.m. sharp. Only

Patrol men and medically unfit

are exempt.

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Recruits under Sergeant-Major

for Rifle Exercises. Indian

Platoon under own Commander.

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Uniform Regulations.</p



SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong. (Subject to Alteration).

| For                   | Steamship | On                          |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| MOJI & Kobo           | Yatshing  | Sat., 11th Sept. at 3 p.m.  |
| MANILA                | Loongsang | Sat., 11th Sept. at 3 p.m.  |
| SHANGHAI              | Wingsang  | Sun., 12th Sept. at 3 p.m.  |
| HOIHOW & Haiphong     | Loksang   | Tues., 14th Sept. at 3 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI, Kobo & Moji | Fooksang  | Tues., 14th Sept. at 3 p.m. |
| SANDAKAN              | Mausang   | Thur., 16th Sept. at 3 p.m. |
| MANILA                | Yuensang  | Sat., 18th Sept. at 3 p.m.  |
| KOBE & Moji           | Kumsang   | Sun., 19th Sept. at 3 p.m.  |
| SANDAKAN              | Hinsang   | Tues., 21st Sept. at noon   |

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji, and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tiaotun, Dafuy, Weihaiwei.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lanad.

Datu, Simpor, Tawoo, Usakan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
Subject to change without Notice.

HOMEWARD.

For Steamer. Date of Departure.  
LONDON ..... Merionethshire ..... Beginning of Oct.

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SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE,  
TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN  
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.  
Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current rates.

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THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.  
TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,  
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STRUCTIVE ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE  
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 787' x 88' x 34' 6"

Pump empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANES ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-

HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for:

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PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.

O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70 Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN

BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE

CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR

VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

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HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address—“TAIKOO DOCK.”

TELEGRAPHIC No. 62.

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# THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

## EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1915.

### TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

#### FRENCH AVIATION ACTIVITY.

##### GERMAN HANGARS BOMBED.

September 8, 5.50 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent in Paris, says that there have been violent artillery actions on almost every sector on the Western front. There have been no infantry engagements whatever.

A communiqué says that five German aeroplanes bombed Malzeville but did no damage. At Nancy there were some victims. The French co-operating with the British Naval aviators attacked the aviation sheds at Ostend. Another air squadron bombed 500 yards and two Turk trenches.

As an example of Germany's vast losses in Russia the German Guard Corps alone lost 539 officers and 23,892 men.

#### THE QUESTION OF COMPULSION.

##### CABINET CONSIDERS REPORT TO-DAY.

September 8, 12.35 p.m.  
The Daily News says that a Cabinet committee, presided over by Lord Crewe, on the maintenance of the strength of the armies, recommends recruiting by public appeal, district by district, but decided that if the quota required at the depots was not forthcoming men should be taken compulsorily. It is understood that the National Register will be used for the purposes of discrimination. The Cabinet considers the report to-day and it is expected that it will reject the compulsion recommendation.

The Washington State Department has received the preliminary report from Dr. W. H. Page, American Ambassador to England of the American investigations regarding the sinking of the Hesperian. The report refutes the German statement that the Hesperian was armed and could not, under any circumstances, be considered as a ship able to take the offensive against a submarine. There is also the affidavit of the Hesperian's officers declaring that the ship was indubitably torpedoed and that steel fragments fell upon the deck.

American newspapers comment angrily on Germany's failure to disavow the outrage and demand an assurance, that the Commander of the submarine, shall be drastically punished.

#### ENEMY INTRIGUES IN AMERICA.

##### INTERVIEW BETWEEN MR. LANSING AND HERR DUMBA.

September 8, 12.35 p.m.  
Herr Dumba called upon Mr. Lansing this afternoon and avily told reporters before entering that he would submit instructions to his Government regarding the liability of Austro-Hungarians' prosecute in Austria for participating in the manufacture of munitions. Herr Dumba was closeted with Mr. Lansing for twenty-five minutes. He refused to make a statement when he left, but looked crestfallen.

##### BRITISH WARSHIPS BOMBARD BELGIAN COAST.

September 8, 12.35 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Dunkirk says that thirty or forty British warships bombarded the whole coast, as far as Ostend, yesterday morning.

#### THE SINKING OF HESPERIAN.

##### AN AMERICAN DROWNED.

September 8, 12.35 p.m.  
According to the Times the American Consul at Queenstown is officially informed that a native of New Jersey was lost in the Hesperian.

##### THE ZEPPELIN RAID ON EAST COAST.

##### CASUALTY LIST.

September 8, 5.55 p.m.  
The Press Bureau announces that there are thirteen persons dead, as a result of last night's visit of three Zeppelins. Anti-aircraft guns were in action and aeroplanes ascended, but they were unable to locate the airships, fifteen small dwellings were demolished and many doors and windows, etc. broken. Fires were promptly extinguished and there was no other serious damage.

Of the killed there were two men, three women and five children. Seriously wounded, four men, eleven women and five children. Slightly wounded, nine men, five women and nine children. The missing, believed to be buried in the debris, are one man and two women—all civilians, except a soldier who is seriously injured.

#### OUR LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 3.)

We were pretty mixed up by now, and I was trying to sort things out a bit when I got put out by a sharpie in my left arm. The bullet went in at my cuff, entered the fat part of the forearm, and stuck in the elbow; it was a lucky escape, as a quarter of an inch more would have caught the bone and smashed it. Our men held on to the ground they had taken, but had to give way a bit later as they were caught by the police. At the Police Court, this morning, we were each fined \$1,000 or in default six months imprisonment.

Officers Gone.

You can tell how brisk it was from the casualty list—the only un wounded officer who was actually up in the firing line was the second-in-command. He and the transport and machine gun officers were the only three combatant officers left out of the thirty who left Egypt. We have suffered very heavily—thirteen officers killed in all, and these including many of our best—all my special pals were taken. I was brought back to Cairo, and have had three weeks in hospital—seedy as well as wounded. The bullet was taken out some days ago and I am going on well, and expect to go back before long. I am in good quarters now, the Sirdar's Cairo house at Cezireh turned into convalescent home. It is warm in Cairo now, one day it touched 115 in the shade, and I want to get down to Alexandria by the sea and get bucked up again.

Who Braithwaite is.

The best Chief of the General Staff it has ever been my fortune to encounter in war," says Sir Ian Hamilton. Major-General Walter Phipps Braithwaite, was engaged at the War Office for some months after hostilities broke out. He has been a General Staff officer for many years; since, in fact, he won the attention of his chiefs in South Africa, where he took part in several important engagements. General Braithwaite, who is the son of a clergyman and the grandson of the Seigneur of Noirmont, Jersey, had the good fortune to receive his commission in the Somerset Light Infantry, going through the Burmese Expedition of 1886, and being mentioned in despatches. As he is not yet fifty, General Braithwaite may yet gain some of the "epithets" which Sir Iron Hamilton refrained from piling on him.

Fallen Athletes.

Two wellknown sportsmen and athletes are among the recent casualties. One is Lieutenant Francis Nathaniel Tarr, who was serving in the territorial battalion of the Leicesters, he was 28 years old, and one of the best boxers that ever stopped. He was very well known as a Rugby football player and had four times played for England in international matches. He was educated at Uppingham, and on going up to Oxford gained his blue as a three-quarter back in 1907 and played again in 1908 and 1909. In each of these three years Oxford had an exceptionally strong three-quarter line, and it is noteworthy that in 1908 no room could be found in it for the late R. W. Poulton or Palmer, although he gained his English cap in that year. It was, however, in 1909 that the Oxford backs were at their very best. F. G. Buchanan was full back, H. Martin, F. N. Tarr, C. M. Gilray, and R. W. Poulton were three-quarter backs, and G. Cunningham and A. L. H. Gotley half backs. Every one of them was or afterwards became an international and their combined play in the University match was extraordinarily brilliant. Tarr broke down after two tries had been scored and Buchanan came into the three-quarter line, while Cunningham was

#### DAY BY DAY

A Dash from Custody.

A Chinese made a dash from his employer who was about to hand him over to police custody at the Police Court, this morning, but ere he got to D'Aguilar Street he found himself once more under restraint.

Arms and Ammunition.

Two Chinese had just got seven revolvers and 900 rounds of ammunition from the bottom of the Harbour at Yau Ma Tei when they were caught by the police. At the Police Court, this morning, they were each fined \$1,000 or in default six months imprisonment.

Officers Gone.

The current programme at the Victoria Theatre, the money was lent to the defendant for the purpose of his business. Various amounts had been paid at different times and had not been for these the claim would have been statute barred.

Victoria Theatre.

The plaintiff's case was that the money was lent to the defendant for the purpose of his business. Various amounts had been paid at different times and had not been for these the claim would have been statute barred.

Victoria Theatre.

The current programme at the Victoria Theatre contains the last two of the "Sherlock Holmes" episodes and a new Willises picture. As tonight will be the last opportunity of seeing these, our readers may be glad of a reminder. During the coming week-end a new departure will be entered upon at this theatre, the programme being changed nightly on Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday. On Friday the interesting war drama "A Traitor to his Country" will be screened, and on Saturday, the thrilling patriotic film "The Fighting British." Sunday's programme will include one of Sardou's masterpieces "Thasodore"—a play which no one should fail to see, while, on Monday, the American film "The Highwayman" will be shown.

#### TYPHOON WARNING.

We are indebted to the American Consul General for the following:—The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 1.20 p.m., September 9, 1915.

Cyclone or typhoon west of Balabang Channel moving south-west.

partially dazed by a knock on the head; but even so Oxford won by 4 goals and 5 tries to a try. In that year Tarr played three times for England, against the Australians, France and Wales respectively. After that he was for no very clear reason dropped out of the English side for several years, but he was one of the pillars of the Leicester team which has been for some years past one of the strongest in England and of the Midland Counties. In 1913 he again played for England and proved to be the one partner chosen for C. N. Lowe who gave that brilliant player the chances needed. The other is Second Lieutenant George Mitchell, of the 1st Black Watch, who was 26 years old. He was the younger son of the late Tom Mitchell, of Upwood Bingley, and of Mrs. Marion I. Illingworth, of 5, Portland Place, W. and a nephew of the late Mr. Percy I. Illingworth, the Chief Government Whip; he was gazetted to the Black Watch last February. Mr. Mitchell was the amateur heavy-weight boxing champion of the North of England, who in April last year met the French boxer Georges Carpenter in Paris and was defeated in 95 seconds. In describing the fight on his return from Paris Mr. Mitchell said: "At the beginning Carpenter came towards me with his right hand outstretched. I thought he was going to shake hands with me. Instead, he came with the left across my ribs and then got me down on the point. That was quite enough to start with. I managed to get in one swing and once or twice got to close quarters with him; but he broke away. Attacking all the time Carpenter finally knocked me down with a terrific right to the jaw. I was out for a minute or two and then got up again."

The Chinese who are promoting the scheme will be glad to have the co-operation of the general public in a matter that so closely affects the interests of a very large section of the Hongkong community.

The Kailan Mining Administration.

We are informed that the total output of the Administration's mines for the week ending 20th August amounted to 57,800 tons and the Silks during the period to 44,700 tons.

Silk Cargoes.

Far Eastern shippers will be interested to know that since the acceleration of the N.Y.K. European Line's Service, commenced in January last, the quantity of raw silk carried by the Company's steamer from China and Japan to Europe markedly increased.

The steamer Suwa Maru which sailed

#### A QUESTION OF IMPUDENCE.

Palme Judge on Witnesses' Demeanour.

In the Summary Court before Mr. Justice Gompertz, this morning, Wong Kong Shih, 10, Second Street, and Wong Yau, a grocer of 5, Western St. to recover \$104 being as to \$14 balance of house rent due and as to \$90.65 principal and interest due on a promissory note dated September 21, 1911.

Mr. G. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. W. B. Bind, of Mr. G. K. Hall Bruton's office, defended.

The plaintiff's case was that the money was lent to the defendant for the purpose of his business. Various amounts had been paid at different times and had not been for these the claim would have been statute barred.

For the defence it was urged that the whole of the money had been paid off with the exception of \$6, which had been paid into Court.

Mr. Hind addressing his Lordship on the case remarked that if he took into account the demeanour of the witnesses in the box, that of the defendants was better than that of those who appeared for the plaintiff and gave their evidence in a "shilly-shally" manner.

His Lordship:—They may have been more impudent of the two. (laughter.)

In giving his decision, his Lordship was of opinion that there was some rent due. The accounts had not been properly kept and it was difficult to get to the bottom of the matter. He thought he would be doing justice in giving judgment for the plaintiff for \$40.

We must now reserve judgment until the final information sets aside all doubts. It can be said, however, that the loan is not so great a failure as we were led to suppose from the first erroneous reports.

What the Coal Strike Cost.

Various estimates are being made of what the six and a half days of idleness have cost, varying between \$2,500,000 and \$1,500,000. The amount lost in wages by the colliery workmen above and below ground might be anything from \$450,000 to \$600,000. To this may be added the loss of wages of the coal miners at the docks and losses of shipowners. Then there is the loss incurred by employers and men whose works had to close down. *The Globe*.

When Thieves Fall Out.

Copenhagen, July 22.—Russian journals state that serious differences have arisen between Germany and Austria, the latter complaining that the Germans in Galicia have adopted a dictatorial attitude, not only in military but in administrative matters. The Germans on the other hand, are angry because the Austrian Government continues intractable on the question of cession of sufficient territory to gain the friendship of Roumania, which is regarded as most regrettable, as Turkey can not get ammunition one way or the other.

Parades for Friday, 10th instant.

Details.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon: On duty until morning of 13th instant—H. K. V. B.

Detention Camp, Kowloon:

On duty until morning of 13th instant—H. K. V. B.

#### WAR ITEMS.

Rhodesian Aeroplane. Salisbury (Rhodesia), July 27. The Administrator has cabled a draft of \$1,500 to the Imperial Government for the Rhodesian Aeroplane Fund for the purchase of a Renault aeroplane as Rhodesia's first gift to the Royal Flying Corps, to form a Rhodesian unit of the Imperial air fleet.

Our National Debt.

A white paper issued on July 23 puts the National Debt at the end of March this year as \$1,161,951,702. This is the first time that the figure has turned thousand millions. Previous figures were:—

1914..... 270,154,110  
1910..... 762,463,625  
1900..... 632,910,031  
1890..... 639,089,046  
1840..... 83,9,036,745

Horses Detect Poisoned Water.

A British chaplain serving with General Botha's expedition, writing to his mother in Liverpool, says that after so long and very exhausting march the column reached a waterhole. Everyone was suffering intensely from thirst and the horses not less so than the men. The horses were taken to the pool to drink, but not one would do so, a circumstance which of course aroused suspicion.

An examination of the water was made, and it was found to be poisoned.

Germans and the Loan.

Amsterdam, Thursday.—The *Collega Gazette*, after prematurely rejoicing over the imagined failure of the British War Loan, is now disappointed.

Continuing, Mr. Bruton said that the only evidence of the Yee Tai murder at Sam To Chuk was that of the last three witnesses who did not corroborate one another, as to whether there had been any other murderer at the time.

The Government Gazette mentioned robberies about that time and not a word was said about revolution. Other murders were spoken of in the *Gazette* but not a word was said about these three murders alleged in this case.

All this he submitted threw a grave doubt upon the story told by the witnesses of the Crown and he pointed out that Hung Shiu Lung has been specifically mentioned as a rebel.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

#### THE EXTRADITION CASE.

Two Charges of Murder Withdrawn.

The final stages of a very long drawn out case commenced this afternoon, in the Police Court, before Mr. Wood, when the advocates commenced their addresses on the extradition case concerning Hung Shiu Lung, who is wanted by the Canton Government on three charges of murder.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K. C., instructed by the Crown Solicitor appeared for the Crown, and Mr. G. K. Hall Bruton defended.

Mr. Bruton drew attention to Mr. Sharp's opening at the commencement of the case in which he made charges of three murders and robberies at Sam To Chuk, San Kwong, and Ping Shan. There was no evidence upon the second and very little upon the third.

Mr. Sharp said that the last two charges had been withdrawn.

Continuing, Mr. Bruton said that the only evidence of the Yee Tai murder at Sam To Chuk was that of the last three witnesses who did not corroborate one another, as to whether there had been any other murderer at the time.

The Government Gazette mentioned robberies about that time and not a word was said about revolution. Other murders were spoken of in the *Gazette* but not a word was said about these three murders alleged in this case.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

#### VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman V.D., state:

Musketry Part I.

In addition to the recruits detailed in Corps Order No. 3 of 8. 9. 15, the following will fire part I. Recruits Course, at King's Park on Saturday, 11th inst. at 2.30 p.m. Centre Section M. G. Co. Pte. F. C. Todd.

Left Section M. G. Co. Pte.



ONE GALLON  
MAKES  
400 GALLONS  
EFFECTIVE  
DISINFECTING FLUID.



ONE GALLON  
MAKES  
400 GALLONS  
EFFECTIVE  
DISINFECTING FLUID.

## THE MODERN HIGH-POWER GERMICIDE A TRIUMPH OF CONCENTRATION.

Uniform Germicidal Power Guaranteed; Mixes Equally well with Soft, Hard, Brackish, or Salt Water; Possesses Far Greater Germicidal Power than Carbolic Acid and even more than Perchloride of Mercury, while at the same time it is neither Poisonous nor Corrosive.

USE A DISINFECTANT  
DAILY IN HOT  
WEATHER.

Officially adopted by His Majesty's Government of India, [the Crown Agents, the Board of Trade, and Leading Railway Companies, Hospitals, Sanitary Authorities, and Public Institutions throughout the British Empire.

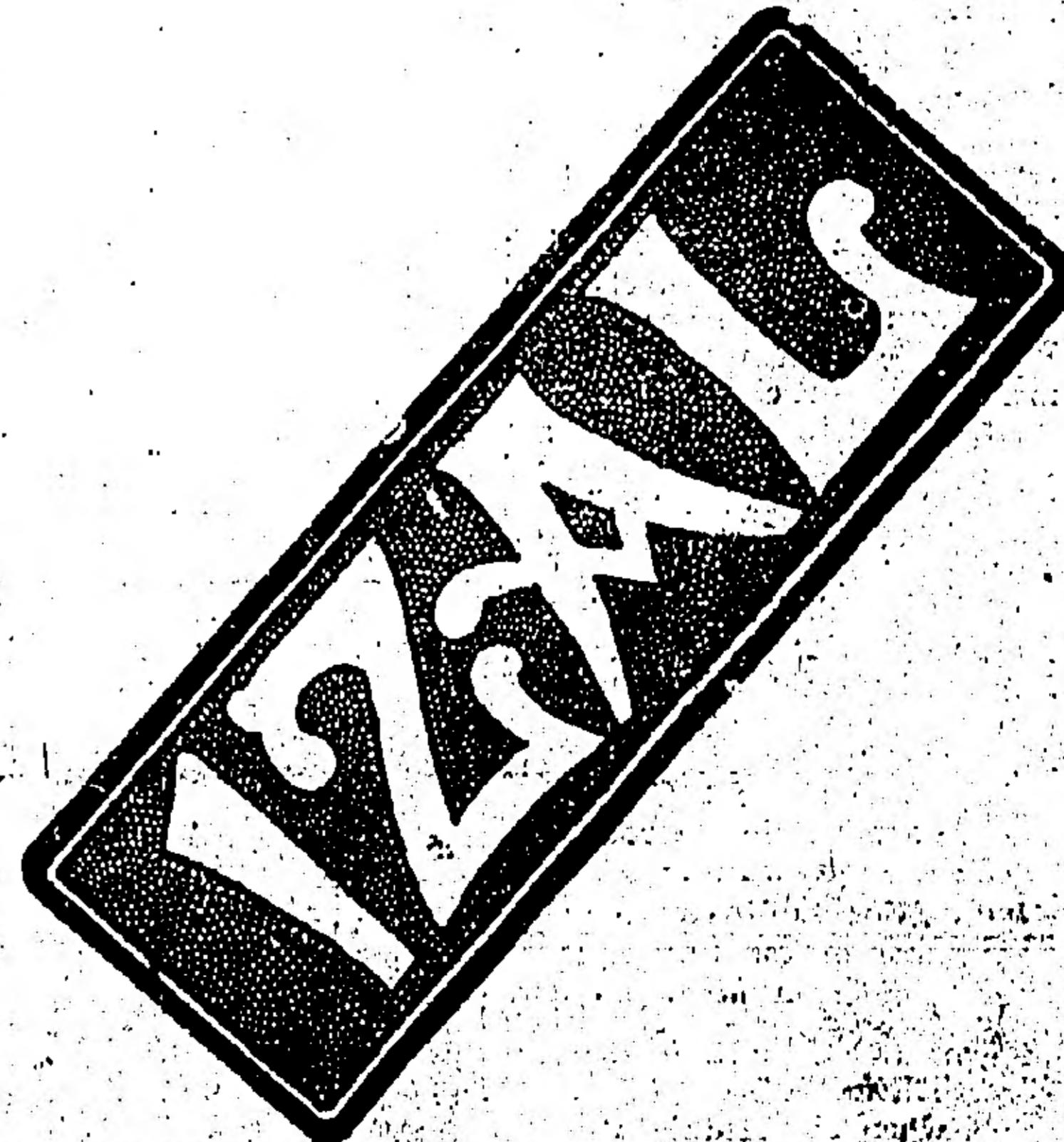
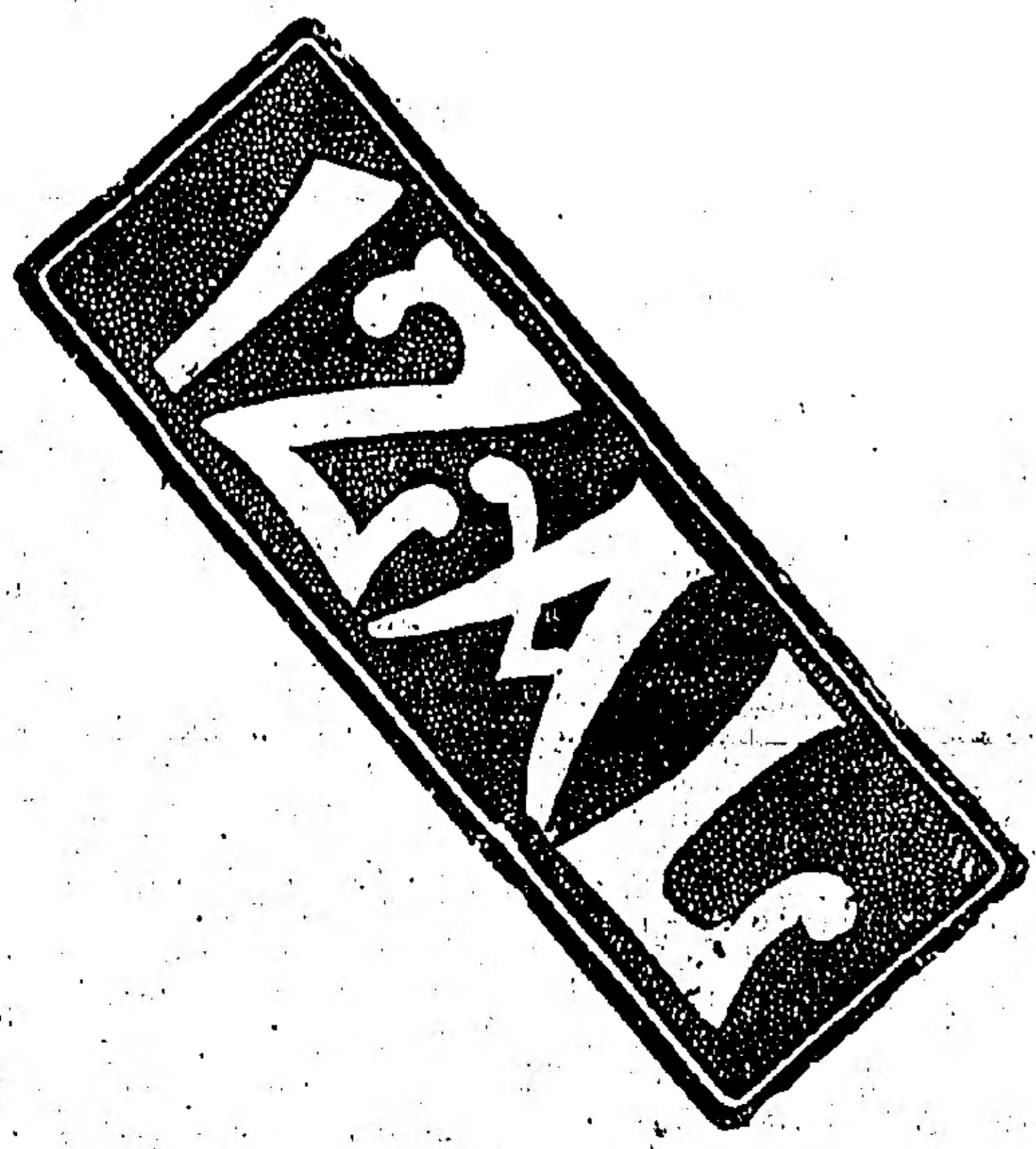
Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., have been honoured by His Majesty King George with the Royal Warrant of appointment as Manufacturers of Disinfectants to His Majesty.

IZAL

"IN IZAL THEY HAD PUT IN THEIR HANDS A WORTHY AND FFORMIDABLE WEAPON FOR BATTING AGAINST THE BACILLUS."—SIR JAS. CROXTON-BROWNE, F.R.S.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,  
YORK BUILDINGS.



## COMMERCIAL.

Manchurian Flour Market. In South Manchuria, North Manchurian flour still remains within the easiest reach and effectively shut out Japanese imports. American flour is unusually cheap on account of the last bumper wheat crop. However, this advantage is more than negatived by the sharp rise in steamer freight from \$3.50 to \$5.50. Shanghai flour continues rather firm, but this is not because of any lively demand coming from Manchuria, but because of the inundations about Hankow, etc. All being considered, the fl. or market is reasonably expected to continue quiet. On the Diaren market, prices vary, but Shanghai (of inferior quality) goods are quoted at \$2.40, those of fine quality at \$2.58. Manchurian products of the "Elephant" brand at \$1.13, and those of the "Lion" brand 5 sen or so cheaper.

## Bogawantala Tea.

The Bogawantala District Tea Company, a Ceylon concern, has been able to make a good showing for the year ended March 31. The tea crop is 1,24,845 lb. in excess of the previous season, the total crop amounting to 1,408,121 lb., plucked from 2,304 acres. The profit for the twelve months totals £20,406, as against £14,940, with an available total of £22,378, including interest and the balance brought forward. That has caused the board to increase the dividend from 8 to 10 per cent. for the whole year, and to carry forward £4,394, as against £1,328 remaining a year ago. About one-third of the crop benefited from the recent rise in the price of tea, which, however, was neutralised to some extent by the advance in freight and insurance. The cost was 5.10d. per lb. free on board at Colombo, and the gross average of the entire crop worked out at 10.02d. The dividend now announced has not been equalised since 1909-10, the distribution declining to 7 per cent. for the year 1912-13.

## Ipoh Tin Dredging Ltd.

The report of the Ipoh Tin Dredging, Ltd., states that the company owns approximately 412 acres of tin-bearing lands, of which 314 are held under direct mineral leases from the Government and 98 are held under a sublease. Since the incorporation of the company a contract was entered into with a firm of dredge builders for the supply of a bucket dredging plant. The dredger is now nearing completion, and is expected to commence operations almost immediately. Although the plant was ordered and shipped some considerable time ago, the directors regret to say that its erection on the company's property was not proceeded with, owing to the company being unable to meet an instalment of its cost, which became payable to the contractors on shipment of the plant, and this was due to certain large shareholders having failed to pay their calls. The directors, after considerable negotiations with the dredge builders, came to an agreement whereby a floating charge over the entire assets of the company, including the unpaid calls and uncalled capital, was executed in favour of the contractors, in consideration of which the erection of the plant was proceeded with. This arrangement was of benefit to the company, but did not get over the difficulty in regard to the calls in arrear, and as funds would be required for the purpose of seeing the company through its initial stages the directors conferred with a number of the larger shareholders, at an informal meeting held on May 3, who, after discussing the affairs of the company, selected a committee of five for the purpose of assisting the board in arriving at a means whereby the company could be financed. The directors have accepted the terms offered by the Borneo Company, Limited, and recommended by the committee. The Borneo Company, Limited, prior to making their offer, a definite one, procured a report from their own engineer resident in the Malay States as to the value of the property. The directors believe that the money advanced by the Borneo Company, Limited, together with the proceeds of the final call, will prove sufficient for the company's requirements.

## SHARE REPORT.

## COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

| STOCK.                               | To-day's<br>Closing<br>Prices | Number<br>of<br>Shares                        | Par<br>Value | Paid<br>Up | 1914.   |        | 1914.     |           | 1915.                      |  | 1915.   |           | Last Dividend<br>and Date |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--------------|------------|---------|--------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|--|---|-----------|---------------------------|
|                                      |                               |   |              |            | Highest | Lowest | 14th May. | 14th May. | to<br>now                  | to<br>now  | 14th May.   | 14th May. |                           |
| <b>Banks.</b>                        |                               |   |              |            |         |        |           |           |                            |  |   |           |                           |
| H'kong & Sh'ng Banking Corp.         | \$820 b.<br>£76/-             | 120,000                                       | \$125        | all        | 855     | July   | 700       | Oct.      | 839 x div. 7900. div.      | £23/- at 1/9 5/16 equal to<br>\$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15 |   |           |                           |
| Marine Insurances.                   |                               |   |              |            |         |        |           |           |                            |  |   |           |                           |
| Canton Insurance Office, Ld.         | 420 b.                        | 10,000  | \$250        | 50         | 350     | Dec.   | 305       | Oct.      | 420                        | 360  | Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim<br>of \$18 a/c 1914.                                       |           |                           |
| North China Ins. Co., Ld.            | 165 b.                        | 10,000  | £15          | £5         | 145     | May    | 133       | Jan.      | 170                        | 160  | Interim of 12½ p.c. for 1914  |           |                           |
| Union Inv. Society of C'lon, Ld.     | 472 b.                        | 12,400  | \$250        | 100        | 847½    | April  | 700       | Oct.      | 872                        | 855  | Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5<br>making \$55 for 1913 and<br>Interim of \$30 for 1914    |           |                           |
| Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ld.              | 243 b. ex 73                  | 12,000  | \$100        | 60         | 20      | April  | 192½      | Jan.      | 243                        | 225  | Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913<br>& Int. of \$3 for 1914                                |           |                           |
| Fire Insurances.                     |                               |   |              |            |         |        |           |           |                            |  |   |           |                           |
| China Fire Ins. Co., Ld.             | 152 b.                        | 20,000  | \$100        | 20         | 160     | July   | 140       | Oct.      | 162                        | 130  | \$9 for 1913  |           |                           |
| H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ld.            | 420 b.                        | 8,000   | \$250        | 50         | 395     | Feb.   | 368       | April     | 420                        | 385  | \$27 for 1913   |           |                           |
| Shipping.                            |                               |   |              |            |         |        |           |           |                            |  |   |           |                           |
| C & M. S. Co., Ld.                   | 1,000                         | 40 cts. b. x the re-<br>turn of \$4.50 per s. | 30,000       | \$25       | all     | 10     | Jan.      | 51½       | Dec.                       | 50 cts.  | 30 cts. \$1 for 1906  |           |                           |
| Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.           | 80 b.                         | 20,000  | \$50         | all        | 36      | Mar.   | 27½       | Nov.      | 83                         | 45   | \$3 for year ending 30.6.14   |           |                           |
| Hongkong, C. & M. S. Co., Ld.        | 19½ b.                        | 80,000  | \$15         | all        | 29½     | Jan.   | 22        | Dec.      | 23                         | 19   | Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts<br>for year ending 31.12.14                                |           |                           |
| Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld. | 149 b.                        | 60,000  | £5           | all        | 79      | Jan.   | 50        | Sept.     | 154                        | 96   | Final of 3½ making 6% on pre-<br>ferred shares & 5% on de-<br>ferred shares for year 1913 |           |                           |
| Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ld.      | 57 b.                         | 3,797,610                                     | £1           | all        | 106½    | Feb.   | 70½       | Sept.     | 90/- x div. 82/-<br>x div. | Final of 5/- (Coupon No. 24)<br>making 7/- for 1914        |   |           |                           |
| Star Ferry Company, Ld.              | 36 sa. b.                     | 40,000  | \$10         | all        | 43      | Mar.   | 40        | Nov.      | 37                         | 32   | \$1.50 per share for year<br>ending 30/4/15   |           |                           |
| Refineries.                          |                               |   |              |            |         |        |           |           |                            |  |   |           |                           |
| Ch'na S. Refining Co., Ld.           | 127 b.                        | 20,000  | \$100        | all        | 96½     | Feb.   | 70        | Nov.      | 133                        | 111  | \$3 for 1912  |           |                           |
| Luzon S. Refining Co., Ld.           | 38 b.                         | 7,000   | \$100        | all        | 31      | Jan.   | 17        | Dec.      | 46                         | 27½  | \$3 for 1897  |           |                           |
| Mining.                              |                               |   |              |            |         |        |           |           |                            |  |   |           |                           |
| Kailan Mining Adm'ntn.               | 30/- b.                       | 1,000,000                                     | £1           | all        | 41½     | Feb.   | 33½       | Dec.      | 33½                        | 30/-   | Interim of 1/- account year<br>ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)                             |           |                           |
| Raub Australian Gold Min'g Co., Ld.  | 360 b.                        | 200,000                                       | £1           | all        | 310     | Jan.   | 190       | Nov.      | 4                          | 3.60   | 1/2 for 1909  |           |                           |
| Tronoh Mines Ltd.                    | 31½ b.                        | 160,000                                       | £1           | all        | 39½     | Feb.   | 19½       | Nov.      | 32½                        | 32½  | 1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15   |           |                           |
| Ural Caspians.                       | 40/6 b.                       | 796,666                                       | £1           | all        | 56½     | Feb.   | 21/3      |           |                            |  | 1/- interim 1916  |           |                           |
| Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.       |                               |   |              |            |         |        |           |           |                            |  |   |           |                           |
| H'kong & K. W. & G. Co., Ld.         | 76 b.                         | 60,000  | \$50         | all        | 89      | Jan.   | 73        | Nov.      | 79                         | 68   | \$3.50 for year 1914  |           |                           |
| H'kong & W'pda D. Co., Ld.           | 75 b.                         | 50,000  | \$50         | all        | 77      | Jan.   | 53        | Oct.      | 76½                        | 57   | \$3 dividend for year 1914  |           |                           |
| Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ld.            | 63 b.                         | 55,700  | t. 100       | all        | 60      | July   | 50        | Dec.      | 63½                        | 49 ex div.   | Tls. 5 for 1913   |           |                           |
| Shai & H'kow W. Co., Ld.             | 93½ b.                        | 36,000  | t. 100       | all        | 109     | Jan.   | 82½       | Dec.      | 93½                        | 80   | Tls. 5 for 1914   |           |                           |
| Lands, Hotels and Buildings.         |                               |   |              |            |         |        |           |           |                            |  |   |           |                           |
| Anglo French Lands.                  | 194 b.                        | 13,000  | t. 100       | t. 100     | 128     | July   | 120       | Dec.      | 116                        | 112  | Tls. 6½ for year ending 29.2.14<br>(\$2.50 for half year ending<br>30.6.15)               |           |                           |
| H'kong Hotel Co., Ld.                | 112 b.                        | 20,000  | \$50         | 50         | 128     |        |           |           |                            |  |   |           |                           |
| H'kong Land Investment Co.           | 109 b.                        | 50,000  | \$100        | all        | 117½    | July   | 98        | Nov.      | 111                        | 108  | \$3 for year ending 30.6.15   |           |                           |
| H'pheyres Estate & F. Co., Ld.       | 74 b.                         | 150,000                                       | \$10         | all        | 94      | Jan.   | 71        | Nov.      | 71                         | 6.10   | 45 cents for year 1914  |           |                           |
| K'loon Land & Building Co., Ld.      | 40 b.                         | 6,000   | \$50         | 30         | 45½     | Jan.   | 44        | Feb.      | 40                         | 40   | \$3 for 1914  |           |                           |
| Shanghai Lands.                      | 104 b.                        | 78,000  | t. 50        | all        | 98      | Dec.   | 89        | Oct.      | 106                        | 101  | Dividend of 6% p.c. for 1/ year<br>ending 30.6.15   |           |                           |
| West Point Building Co., Ld.         | 72½ b.                        | 12,500  | \$50         | all        | 73      | June   | 66        | Feb.      | 72                         | 70   | \$2 for half year ending 30.6.15  |           |                           |
| H'kong Central Estates.              | 100 sa.                       | 10,000  | \$100        | all        | 100     |        | 100       |           | 100                        | 100  | \$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14   |           |                           |
| Cotton Mills.                        |                               |   |              |            |         |        |           |           |                            |  |   |           |                           |
| Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.          | 180 n.                        | 20,000  | t. 50        | all        | 138     | July   | 125       | May       | 180                        | 152  | Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14  |           |                           |
| Hongkong Cotton Co.                  | 82½ n.                        | 125,000                                       | \$10         | all        | 84      | Mar.   | 7         | June      | 83½                        | 7  | 50 cents 31.7.08  |           |                           |
| Kung Yik.                            | 16.65 b.                      | 75,000  | t. 10        | all        | 141     | Jan.   | 11        | Mar.      | 17                         | 13½  | Tls. 12 for year ending 30.11.14  |           |                           |
| Laou Kung Mow.                       | 90½ b.                        | 8,000   | t. 100       | all        | 135     | Feb.   | 70        | May       | 89                         | 86   | Tls. 12 for 1913  |           |                           |
| Shanghai Cottons in Sh'ai.           | 105 b.                        | 40  | t. 50        | all        | 135     | Feb.   | 70        | Nov.      | 105                        | 96   | Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra<br>Bonus Tls. 1. year end'g 30.6.14                      |           |                           |
| Miscellaneous.                       |                               |   |              |            |         |        |           |           |                            |  |   |           |                           |
| China Borneo Company, Ld.            | 10½ b.                        | 60,000  | £1           | all        | 12      | May    | 10        | Dec.      | 10                         | 10   | 85 cents for 1914   |           |                           |
| China Light & Power Co., Ld.         | 44.35 b.                      | 50,000  | \$5          | all        | 4.90    | July   | 4         | April     | 4½                         | 4½   | 6% for year ending 28.2.06  |           |                           |
| Do. (Spec. shares).                  |                               |   |              |            |         |        |           |           |                            |  |   |           |                           |
| China Prot. L. & M. Co., Ld.         | 8.00 b.                       | 125,000                                       | \$10         | all        | 9       | Jan.   | 7         | Nov.      | 8.95                       | 8.00   | 70 cts. for 1914  |           |                           |
| Dairy Farm Company, Ld.              | 334 b.                        | 40,000  |              |            |         |        |           |           |                            |  |   |           |                           |

## COST OF WARSHIP BUILDING.

Many Vessels With War Records.

Interesting details as to expenditure on the increase of the Navy and the air service before the war are given in a Blue book containing the "Annual Accounts of Shipbuilding and Dockyard Transactions" for the year 1913-14. The following are among the figures showing the total expenditure on various warships:-

| Battleships.   |            |
|--|------------|
| Iron Duke (completed March 9, 1914)  | £1,800,915 |
| Ajax (completed October 10, 1913)  | 1,706,045  |
| Queen Elizabeth (up to March 31, 1914, by which date she was not finished) | 1,417,560  |
| Andalucia (completed October 15, 1913)                                     | 1,816,815  |
| Thunderer (completed June 12, 1912)  | 1,746,060  |

## Battle Cruisers.

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Lion (completed May 31, 1912)            | 1,870,615 |
| Queen Mary (completed August 30, 1913)   | 1,950,707 |
| Tiger (up to March 31, 1914, unfinished) | 1,402,457 |
| Light Cruisers.                          |           |

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| Amplion (completed 20, 1913)   | 203,858 |
| Arcturus (unfinished)  | 220,303 |
| Birmingham (completed January, 1914)   | 321,900 |
| The report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General shows that more money was spent on several of the vessels named during the following year (1914-15). The total expenditure on the Iron Duke was brought up to £1,044,803, and that on the Queen Mary to £1,681,100. During the year under review £112,063 was spent on repairs to the cruiser Hogue and £27,185 on the light cruiser Pathfinder. |         |

During the year £344,204 was expended on airships, biplanes, monoplanes, and seaplanes. The airships under construction were Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 16, and the highest cost of any one vessel is £22,444.

A number of new submarines were under construction, including 18 of the E class, one of the F class, three of the S class, four of the V class, two of the W class, and two named the Nautilus and the Swordfish.

## NEW YORK'S CLAIM.

## Largest City in World.

New York, July 12.

Father Knickerbocker's population has increased almost half a million in the last five years. To be exact, the normal growth of the greater city from the day the national census took place finished their work in 1910, until June 30th last, when the State-enumeration started, was 478,929, an increase of more than 10 per cent.

The city of New York is the largest in the world unless one counts together the metropolitan and city police districts of London. The population in 1911 on the registration of London was 4,532,004, but with the metropolitan and city police districts combined it was 7,252,053.

According to figures obtained to-day from the census supervisors of Brooklyn, Queens, Manhattan, The Bronx and Richmond, New York had a population of 5,245,812 on June 13th, as compared with 4,760,883 in 1910.

The population of Manhattan is 3,361,757, a growth of 20,815 in five years, or practically .86 of 1 per cent.

Bronx has a population of 590,955, as against 420,980 in 1910, an increase of more than 27 per cent.

Brooklyn has a population now of 1,806,181, as against 1,614,261 in 1910, an increase of 10.6 per cent.

Queens' growth in five years is almost 40 per cent. In June her inhabitants totaled 484,981, as against 284,041, an increase of 110,820.

Richmond's population is given at 100,088, an increase of 14,080, or 14 per cent.

## THE TOLL OF WAR.

Military Casualties Total 321,889.

In a printed answer to a question asked by Mr. Molteno, published on July 27 Mr. Argitoff gives the complete figures of the total casualties among the British forces in all fields of operations.

## Naval Casualties.

Up to 20th July are as follows:-

| Officers. | Men. |
|-----------|------|
| Killed    | 430  |
| Wounded   | 87   |
| Missing   | 20   |

615 8,491

Grand Total—9,105.

## Military Casualties.

Up to 18th July are given thus:-

In France.

| Officers. | Men.  |
|-----------|-------|
| Killed    | 3,288 |
| Wounded   | 1,803 |
| Missing   | 1,103 |

11,254 265,849

At the Dardanelles.

| Officers. | Men.  |
|-----------|-------|
| Killed    | 667   |
| Wounded   | 1,370 |
| Missing   | 198   |

2,144 47,094

Other Theatres of Operations. (Excluding Germany South-West Africa.)

| Officers. | Men. |
|-----------|------|
| Killed    | 145  |
| Wounded   | 248  |
| Missing   | 22   |

415 5,333

Total Military Casualties. (In all Operations.)

| Officers. | Men.  |
|-----------|-------|
| Killed    | 4,000 |
| Wounded   | 8,430 |
| Missing   | 1,383 |

13,813 308,076

Grand Total—321,889.

Previous official announcements have given the British casualties at various dates as follows:-

Up to August 25 ..... 2,000

Up to October 31 ..... 57,000

Up to February 4 ..... 104,000

Up to April 11 ..... 130,347

Up to May 31 ..... 271,616

The casualties in other wars fall into insignificance before these figures. In the whole of the Franco-German War of 1870-71 the German losses were 28,000 and 101,000 wounded.

In the Boer War our losses in the field were 5,744 killed and 22,820 wounded. To these were added 16,168 who died of disease or wounds.

The British losses in the Crimean were 20,526; but of these only 12 per cent. died in battle.

600,000 lives were lost in the American Civil War.

In connection with the figures issued yesterday, it should, of course, be remembered that about 60 per cent. of the wounded re-enter to duty.

## LITERARY NEWS.

"Sicilian Studies," a volume of Essays and Stories by the Hon. Alexander Nelson Hood, is announced by Messrs George Allen and Unwin. Mr. Nelson Hood, who is Treasurer to Her Majesty the Queen, is, of course, a great authority on Sicily, inasmuch as he holds the family estates in Sicily with the title of Duke of Bronte, which was conferred on Lord Nelson by the King of Naples after the Battle of the Nile.

Dr. Haydn Brown, whose new book "The Secret of Human Power" is announced by Messrs. George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., is a well known specialist on mental diseases. In his book he has attempted to teach the general reader how to analyse character, and to show how certain trends of thought, leading to great movements in different directions, are evolved; how, in short, to realize the meaning of Shakespeare's words "Nothing is ever good or bad but thinking makes it so."

In Goncharov's famous novel "Oblomov" the Author has created a type which has taken the place in Russian literature as firmly as that taken by Pechoukoff in English literature and Tartuffe in the literature of France. The work has been translated from the Russian by Mr. O. J. Hogaith for an English edition, which will be published shortly.

## POST OFFICE.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Postal Communication including Parcel Post, but with the exception of insurance, is restricted to Samoa and Guinea.

Mail from Europe via Negapatam received per s.s. Kitano Maru to-day.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Agulha Radio Telegraph Station:-

Manchuria

Paul Locat

Kitano Maru

Glenloch

Aki Maru

Nikko Maru

Sept. 8.

MAILS DUE.

French, Paul Lacat, 10th Sept.

Siberia, Yingchow, 10th Sept.

Australian, Nikko Maru, 11th Sept.

English, Nikko Maru, 11th Sept.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Japan via Mi-ji—Per BANRI M., 9th Sept. 3 p.m.

Hongay—Per TARO M., 9th Sept. 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Japan via Moji; Honou'u, Hilo, Los Angeles, Salina, Cruz, Panama, Cali-  
lo, Arica, Iquique, Valparaiso, and Coronel—Per ANYO M., 10th Sept. 10 a.m.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adel-  
laide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Persia.

The parcel mail will be closed at 5 p.m.

For T. & J. T. Jeffery, 10th Sept. 10 a.m.

For T. & J. T. Jeffery, 10th Sept. 10 a.m.

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